

R^8, R^9 are C_1-C_4 -alkyl;

R^{10} is hydrogen or C_1-C_4 -alkyl;

where the number of the carbon atoms of the radicals R^8 , R^9 and R^{10} together is at most 7,

R^{11} is hydrogen or C_1-C_4 -alkyl;

and its agriculturally useful salts.

2. A 3-(heterocyclyl)-substituted benzoylpyrazole of the formula I as claimed in claim 1 where

X is O;

R^1 is C_1-C_4 -alkyl;

R^6 is C_1-C_4 -alkylthio or C_1-C_4 -alkylsulfonyl.

3. A 3-(heterocyclyl)-substituted benzoylpyrazole of the formula I as claimed in claim 1 where

X is O;

R^1 is C_1-C_4 -alkyl;

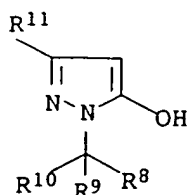
R^6 is halogen, nitro, C_1-C_4 -haloalkyl, C_1-C_4 -alkoxy or C_1-C_4 -haloalkoxy.

4. A 3-(heterocyclyl)-substituted benzoylpyrazole of the formula I as claimed in claim 1 where

X is $N(C_1-C_6\text{-alkyl})$.

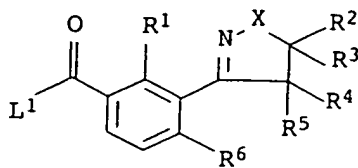
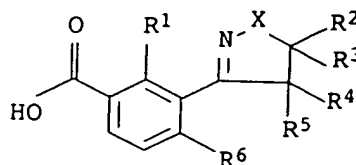
5. A process for preparing 3-(heterocyclyl)-substituted benzoylpyrazoles of the formula I where R^7 = hydroxyl as claimed in claim 1, which comprises acylating a

pyrazole of the formula II



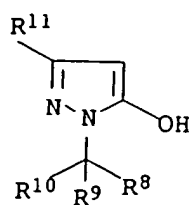
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with an activated benzoic acid III α or a benzoic acid III β ,

III α III β

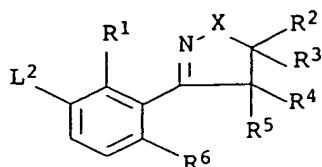
where the variables X, R¹ to R⁶ and R⁸ to R¹¹ are as defined in claim 1 and L¹ is a nucleophilically replaceable leaving group and rearranging the acylation product, in the presence or absence of a catalyst, to give the compounds of the formula I where R⁷ = hydroxyl.

6. A process for preparing 3-(heterocyclyl)-substituted benzoylpyrazoles of the formula I where R⁷ = OH as claimed in claim 1, which comprises reacting a pyrazole of the formula II



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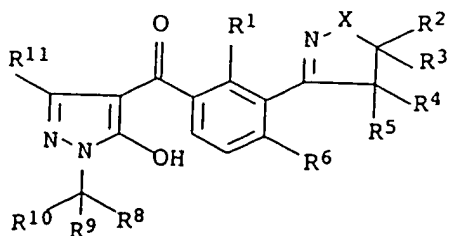
in which the variables R^8 to R^{11} are as defined in claim 1, or an alkali metal salt thereof, with a 3-(heterocyclyl)benzene derivative of the formula V



V

where the variables X and R^1 to R^6 are as defined in claim 1 and L^2 is a leaving group in the presence of carbon monoxide, a catalyst and a base.

7. A process for preparing 3-(heterocyclyl)-substituted benzoylpyrazoles of the formula I where $R^7 \neq$ hydroxyl as claimed in claim 1, which comprises reacting a 3-(heterocyclyl)-substituted benzoylpyrazole I where $R^7 =$ hydroxyl

I where $R^7 =$ OH

with a compound of the formula VI



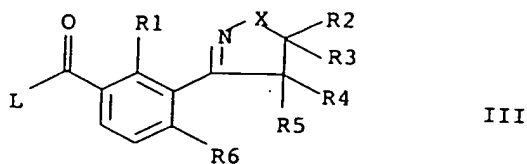
where

L^3 is a nucleophilically replaceable leaving group;

R^{7a} is C_1-C_6 -alkyl, C_3-C_6 -alkenyl, C_1-C_6 -alkylsulfonyl, C_1-C_6 -alkylcarbonyl, C_1-C_4 -(alkylthio)carbonyloxy, phenylsulfonyl or phenylcarbonyl, where the phenyl radical of the two last-mentioned substituents may be partially or fully halogenated and/or may carry one to three of the following groups:

nitro, cyano, C_1-C_4 -alkyl, C_1-C_4 -haloalkyl, C_1-C_4 -alkoxy or C_1-C_4 -haloalkoxy.

8. A benzoic acid ester of the formula III

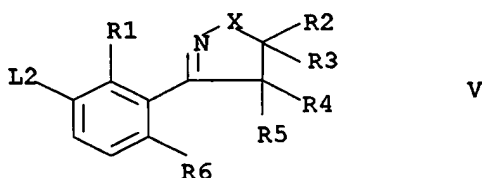


where the variables X, R^1 and R^3 to R^6 are as defined in claim 1 and

R^2 is C_1 – C_4 -haloalkyl; and

L is hydroxyl or a radical that can be removed by hydrolysis.

9. A 3-(heterocyclyl)benzene derivative of the formula V



where the variables X, R^1 and R^3 to R^6 are as defined in claim 1 and

R^2 is C_1 – C_4 -haloalkyl; and

L^2 is a nucleophilically displaceable leaving group.

10. A composition, comprising a herbicidally effective amount of at least one 3-(heterocyclyl)-substituted benzoylpyrazole of the formula I or an agriculturally useful salt of I as claimed in claim 1 and auxiliaries which are customarily used for formulating crop protection agents.

Claim 11 has been canceled.

12. A method for controlling undesirable vegetation, characterized in that a herbicidally effective amount of at least one 3-(heterocyclyl)-substituted benzoylpyrazole of the formula I or an agriculturally useful salt of I as claimed in

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claim 1 is allowed to act on the plants, their habitat and/or on seed.

Claim 13 has been canceled.

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